



190.12 - Urine Culture, Bacterial

Other Names/Abbreviations

Urine culture

Description

A bacterial urine culture is a laboratory test service performed on a urine specimen to establish the probable etiology of a presumed urinary tract infection. It is common practice to do a urinalysis prior to a urine culture. A urine culture for bacteria might also be used as part of the evaluation and management of another related condition. The procedure includes aerobic agar-based isolation of bacteria or other cultivable organisms present, and quantitation of types present based on morphologic criteria. Isolates deemed significant may be subjected to additional identification and susceptibility procedures as requested by the ordering physician. The physician's request may be through clearly documented and communicated laboratory protocols.

HCPCS Codes (Alphanumeric, CPT® AMA)

Code	Description
87086	Culture, bacterial; quantitative, colony count, urine.
87088	Culture, bacterial; with isolation and presumptive identification of each isolates, urine.

ICD-10-CM Codes Covered by Medicare Program

The ICD-10-CM codes in the table below can be viewed on CMS' website as part of Downloads: Lab Code List, at <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coverage/CoverageGenInfo/LabNCDsICD10.html>

Code	Description
A02.1	Salmonella sepsis
A18.14	Tuberculosis of prostate
A34	Obstetrical tetanus
A40.0	Sepsis due to streptococcus, group A
A40.1	Sepsis due to streptococcus, group B
A40.3	Sepsis due to Streptococcus pneumoniae
A40.8	Other streptococcal sepsis
A40.9	Streptococcal sepsis, unspecified
A41.01	Sepsis due to Methicillin susceptible Staphylococcus aureus
A41.02	Sepsis due to Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus
A41.1	Sepsis due to other specified staphylococcus
A41.2	Sepsis due to unspecified staphylococcus



Sources of Information

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Sodeman, TM. 1995. A practical strategy for diagnosis of urinary tract infections. Clin. Lab. Med. 15:235-250.

Stamm WE, and TM Hooton. 1993. Management of urinary tract infections in adults. N. Engl. J. Med. 329:1328-1334.

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